Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chefnut Street.

NUMBER 1659.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale by the Subfcriber,

10 bales Coffas
40 do. Baftas
11 do. Mamoody
19 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Moragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes fineft particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cafes of a very fuperior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cafes,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by
JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has alfo for Sale,
A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for Houfe Building;

Alfo a quantity of Stone & Bricks,

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—unreafonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and cafh fhall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subfcriber, Houfe-Carpenter, Lombard-ftreet, No. 2.

John Crean.

December 19. d6t.

THE AMERICAN LADIES'

POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No. 17, fouth fecond-ftreet—containing

AN elegant Frontifpiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the caftle of Olmutz, with an illuftration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a fketch of the fufferings of himfelf and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, obfervations, &c. alfo, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other ufeful tables—general meetings of friends—Lift of births, deaths, &c.—new country dances, poetry, fongs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cafh account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States. Cuftomhoufe fees, &c. &c. duties to take place after the 31ft December; a lift of the poft towns and ftate roads in the United States; a variety of ufeful tables, and other intereting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, conftantly keeps for fale, a general aflortment of Merchant's account Books, and other ftationary goods, and makes to order books of any fize, and ruled to any pattern.

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the Weft-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, Englifh and American. Dec. 27—* 3t.

James C. & Samuel W. Fifher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ftreets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worfted Hofiery in trunks, aflorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto futty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat filk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrafs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chefts beft Hyfon Tea

Alfo—1500 boxes beft London Window Glafs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glafs Ware, aflorted, which they will difpofe of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-ftreet,

INFORMS thofe who wifh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juft opened his LIBRARY, conifting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the beft calculated to afford either ufeful inftruction, or pleafure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be feen at every book-feller's in town.

N. B. All tranflations from and into the French, Englifh and Spanifh Languages, executed with accuracy and difpatch. co1m nov. 15.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleafure and refpect, returns her fincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement fhe has received during four years refidence in Philadelphia; and aflures her friends and the public, fo far from intending to decline her fchool, fhe has made a fuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her fcholars.—Every branch of ufeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maflers excelling in their refpective profeffions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mfs

The fituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenfive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houfe.

Houfe and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handfome two ftory Houfe, with the Lot on which it is erected, fituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houfe is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ftreet, and extends with the fame breadth to back ftreet. Alfo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, feparated from the former by back ftreet. One third only of the purchafe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, fuch credit will be given as the purchafer may chufe. This property will be fold free of all incumbrances, and an indifputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, refiding in Bordentown, near the premifes, who will fhew the fame, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-ftreet.

December 2. 3aw3f

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The faft failing fhip

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Mafter, NOW lying the firft wharf below Market Street—has handfome accommodations for paffengers—For freight or paffage apply to the Mafter on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molaffes in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A Britifh veffel, fifteen hundred to two thoufand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogfhea and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate ufe, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleflon,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Meffrs. Parotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and fail the firft opening.——Apply to the mafter on board. or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amfterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Mafter; WILL fail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paffage, apply to the mafter on board, at Walnut-ftreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the faid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cafes, of a fuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cafes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Mafter.

A ftrong good veffel, about two hundred tons, to fail with all convenient fpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or paffage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter,

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ftreet.

Who have for fale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lifbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to fail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Paffage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-ftreet Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veffel, with excellent accommodations for paffengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For freight or Paffage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to difpofe of,

A fmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be fold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ftory brick Houfe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. fituate on the Iriih tract lane, in the townfhip of Moyamenfing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for tafte and elegance, ftand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subfcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ftanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797. the fame having been loft. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of fhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

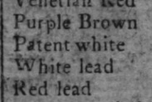
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chefts
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muflinets, in packages fuitable for the Weft India market
Nails aflorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the fhip DIANA, from Liverpool, exported round as foon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanifh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } Paints.
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

rig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

Nicklin & Griffith.

January 1.

The Subfcriber,

Informs thofe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their infpection fince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ft ult. and will during the prefent month remain open at his Counting-houfe in Chefnut Street for their further inveftigation and fcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ft 1798.

Infurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to ferve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

Office of the Infurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN conftquence of an application from a number of Proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the 3d of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requefted on Wednef day, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 26. dt3dJ

Infurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a ftated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the fecond Tuefday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the enfuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th8mtothJ

Philadelphia and Lancafter Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the enfuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the fecond Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Pennfylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the enfuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth ftreet, on Wednefday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 codt10thJ

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth ftreet.

December 28. 1w

A Houfe in Burlington for Sale.

THE fubfcriber has a large, convenient two-ftory brick Houfe, with Stables, Carriage-houfe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerfey, which he wifhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ftreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alfo for Sale,

Lots in Waflington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. co7t

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut ftreet Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown

25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chefts
Quickfilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogfheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogfheads
Sail Canvafs, aflorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cafes of Manchefter Goods, conifting of Dimities, Muflinets, Ginghams, Thickfetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aflorted
Nails, aflorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, ftate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have alfo for SALE or CHARTER,

The fhip MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good veffel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for fea in a few days.

The whole of the above veffels to be feen at Walnut ftreet Wharf. § nov. 1c.

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, jun. & Co.

No. 8, Chefnut-ftreet,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongft which are,

Gurrahs, Baftas, Guzzanahs, Guzzies, Blue Cloths, Palampoors, Mamoodies, Sannas, Tanda Coffaes, Emertics, Calicoes, Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongft them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. 6

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, fouth Third ftreet,

An extenfive and general aflortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Beft London mixt Pins, Common do. do., Makenzie's fuper, patent white chapel Needles, Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly aflorted, Lille do. no. 130 to 500, regularly aflorted, Coloured do., Black fewing Silks, Coloured do. and Twift, Silk and cotton Wires, Do. do. Ribbands, Shirt Moulds and Wires, Black brufh Feathers, Galloons and Ferrets, Worfted Bindings, aflorted colours, Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes, White Edgings, Black and coloured Chinefe Ribbands, Sattin and figured do., Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d, Velvet & pelon Sattins, French Cambrick, Scotch do., Plain gilt and plated Buttons

And a compleat aflortment of Goods, fuitable to the prefent and approaching feafon, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

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Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every fecond, fourth, and fixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, fouth Fifth ftreet, above Sprucefreet. eod2w

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For Sale by the Subfcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaffes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogfhead of paint brufhes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

Freth Raifins.

A Small cargo, juft arrived, and now landing at Chefnut ftreet wharf, from the floop Yarico, capt. Halkell, conifting of Kegs, Boxes and [illegible] of excellent Grapes, and facks of foft fhelled Almonds.——Apply to the Mafter on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of fix per cent. was declared for the laft half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their repreferitatives at any time after the 10th inft.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, Prefident.

dt10th

Bank of the United States,

January 1ft, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of fixteen dollars on each fhare for the laft fix months,—alfo an additional dividend of four dollars on each fhare, arifing from furplus profits.

Which dividends will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal repreferitatives, after the 10th inft. d6t

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Salifbury Eftate.

THE Subfcriber, propofing to contract his bufinefs, offers this Eftate for fale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaft and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ftones; alfo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with thefe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpofe of caffing Cannon for this State.—There are about two thoufand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beft Hay and Paflure. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is fuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of fixty-nine guns lately made, although fome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The fituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ftate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from feveral landings on the Hudfon's river, and having every advantage that can refult from a plenty of water iffuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other ufeful purpofes. The purchafer can be accommodated with all the ftock and utenfils, and have poffeffion on or before the firft of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaft immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with fome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Jofeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Efq. one of the Repreferitatives in Congrefs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premifes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

ALL perfons concerned are hereby notified, that the fubfcriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned loft certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addreffed to John Anfley, of London, by the fhip Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June laft for London. But that fhip having been captured on her paffage and fent to France, the above letter and inclofures have failed in their deftination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four fhares, dated January 1ft, 1797, and iffued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcrofs, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

Will be Sold,

On Tuefday the 10th day of January inft. at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchant's Coffee Houfe, the following defcribed tracts of land—viz.

Seven contiguous tracts of land, fituate on the waters of little Equinunk creek, in the county of Northampton, furveyed on warrants dated refpectively the 9th day of October, 1776, and patented in the year 1713.

ALSO,

Fifteen thoufand acres of land fituate in in Union, Springfield and Shirly townfhips in Huntingdon county—Particulars of which may be known by applying to Charles EDDY, No. 4, North Eighth Street.

Peter Benfon, Auctioneer.

Jan. 2. dt10th.

The Gentlemen who were requefted to obtain fignatures in the feveral wards, &c. to the petition addreffed to the Select and Common Councils, on the fubject of watering the city from a grand Refervoir, will be pleafed to have their intereting truft completed againft next Wednefday afternoon; when meffengers will wait on them for the purpofe.

SAM. MAGAW, Chairman of a Meeting of Citizens.

January 2.

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60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the fubfcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well fet and proportioned; he has a very coarfe voice, his fore teeth ftand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly defcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three fuits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kerfey trowfers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good fhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerfeys. Whofoever takes up faid negro and fecures him, fo that the owner may get him again, fhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when fpoke to and called by his name he has a quick fharp look out of his eyes and fhews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kerfey great coat, a grey broad cloth and clofe bodied coat, a ftriped veft, nankeen breeches, filk ftockings and ruffled fhirts, and a number of other cloaths. The faid Negro underftands farming, and is a good fhoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pafs. Whoever takes up faid negro and fecures him, fo that I get him, fhall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the fubfcriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

TO BE LET,

And poffeffion given the 1ft January,

The Houfe No. 107, Arch-ftreet,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

Hyfon and Young Hyfon Tea.

A few chefts of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine ftreets.

December 26. eotf

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the enfuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Caffier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnifhed or unfurnifhed for a Gentleman, Lady and fervant—two or three genteel Rooms and a Garret; fituated South of Market Street—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29. *3t

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anfwer the purpofe of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

This Day is Publifhed,

BY Meff. Dobfon, Carey, Campbell, Ric, and the other Bookfellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preffed,

By John Thompfon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conftitutions

Of the feveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conftitution, and claffing together their moft important provifions, under the feveral heads of adminiftration; with Notes and Obfervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congrefs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday—Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, fouth Front-ftreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ftreet.

Tuefday—Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 fouth Front-ftreet, Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ftreet.

Wednefday—Afternoon—Peter Benfon, No. 74 fouth Third-ftreet.

Thurfday—Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday—Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday—Afternoon—Peter Benfon.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3.

For the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S VIEW.

No. II.

The reflections arising out of the authentic documents annexed to Monroe's view, which I shall present to the public, will relate principally to his diplomatic conduct. I might say that the general tenor of his actions, from the beginning to the end of his mission, no less servile to the ruling power of France, than disrespectful, if not disobedient, to the executive of the United States, furnished sufficient cause for his recall. But I prefer stating particular instances of misconduct, and shall refer to the documents which prove them, this being the fairest mode of examining the subject.

The instances that have appeared to me most reprehensible, may be specified as follows :—

First—He represented to the committee of public safety, that he was not instructed to complain of the decree, which, dispensing with some articles of the treaty of amity and commerce, was attended with the most ruinous effects on the American commerce ; and on a proper view of the proceedings of the executive, this representation will be found unauthorized and erroneous.

Secondly—Without any thing to warrant his opinion, he informed the committee of public safety, *that he well knew*, that if upon consideration, after the experiment made, it should be their opinion, that it produced any solid good to the republic, to disregard the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty, the American government and his countrymen would not only bear with the departure with patience, but with pleasure.

Thirdly—He frequently represented in positive terms to the committee of public safety, that Mr. Jay's mission was restrained to only two objects ; to demand a compensation for spoliations, and a surrender of the western posts—whereas, his instructions stated that matter differently, informing him that the motives of the mission were to obtain compensation for spoliations and a surrender of the western posts, but not that his powers were limited to those objects only.

Fourthly—He promised to the committee of public safety, indiscreetly, unnecessarily and improperly, to communicate to them the contents of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay with Great-Britain, so soon as they should be known to him ; and before the treaty could possibly be sent to the President, and be either ratified or rejected, he sent a special messenger to London, to obtain a copy for the express purpose of submitting it to the ruling power in France, and pertinaciously refused information of the contents of the treaty, unless with a permission to communicate them according to his promise, to the committee of public safety.

Fifthly—He encouraged the French republic in a project to obtain, by loan, a sum of money from the United States, to enable it to prosecute the war : a measure which his instructions positively forbid ; which would inevitably have drawn them from a state of neutrality, and would have rendered them dependant on the fortunes of France, to which, from that time, they would have been inseparably united.

Sixthly—He neglected for a long space of time, to use with sincerity, diligence and prudence, the means which were put in his power by the President, for satisfying the directory of France, that the commercial treaty with Great-Britain, was proper and necessary for the peace and prosperity of the United States, and did not impair any prior obligations with France, or any other nation, and did not proceed from any motives unfriendly to France, as had been unwisely and wickedly misrepresented on both sides the water, and that it was the invariable and anxious determination of the executive, to preserve the most friendly intercourse between the two republics.

Let these various acts of misconduct be connected, and they lay a solid foundation for the measure which dismissed Mr. Monroe from public service, and create a murmur against the late President, for his long forbearance. I shall proceed to examine them with the light of the documents, for it is by them only, that the mind, inquisitive after truth, will be preserved from the path of deception. SCIPIO.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

By inserting the following lines, you will much oblige A FEMALE READER.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

"At this season, when the generality of people are indulging in festivity, by closing the old year with mirth, and congratulating each other upon entering on a new ; I am of so odd a temper, that these occurrences, instead of giving me any jollity of heart, fling me into very serious speculations ; for, on this *verge* of *time*, if we look into that which is *past*, we may not find such cause of joy for the manner we have spent it ; and if we carry our *prospect* into the *future*, it will demand a serious attention so to live in that as we may correct the former : It was to inculcate this moral that the *ancients* depicted the god of the year with *two faces* ; nor is it so absurd a piece of mythology, but I could wish the *moderns* would follow it.

All this introduction is to acquaint you, I have, the other evening, made some reflections on *time*, from the strange effects it has brought about in the small space of twelve months. Many examples might be given of this, in almost every family ; but in *private life* every one can make their own observations. The *husband* can, at his table, miss the dear *wife*, who, the last year, graced it among his children. The *wife* cannot forget that the mirth of a festive evening was heightened by the good-nature and pleasantry of an endearing *husband*. The *child* may cry out, where is my *parent* ? The *parent*, where is my *child* ? and no one but, where is my *friend* or *acquaintance* ?

Such changes are naturally the effect of *time* : but I have, from reading the public account of the changes which have lately happened among the *emperors* and *princes*, the new *partition* of *dominions* and sudden *revolutions* of *vast kingdoms* : from these occurrences, I say, I have formed a speculation how far all things have their *beginnings*, their *progressions*, and their *falls*."

Foreign Intelligence,

LONDON, October 18.

By a letter from a distinguished officer in the British fleet we find, that admiral de Winter received an order from the Batavian Convention to go to sea in quest of the English fleet, and to give them battle. He returned a strong remonstrance against this order, in which he stated the condition of his fleet, the superiority of the English, and above all the want of discipline in his ships. He received a short answer enforcing the first order : to this he contented himself with giving a reply of mere acknowledgement that he had received the order. "And from that moment (said the brave and patriotic admiral) I prepared for sailing. I felt that I had no discretion—I had no longer to consult any thing but the *honor* of my flag ; and, if the English line had been *thirty* ships instead of *sixteen*, I should have given them battle. I had discharged my duty as a citizen ; I was then to fulfil my duty as a soldier."

Rear admiral Story, and three other ships deserted their brave commander in the very beginning of the action. They were not even cleared and ready for battle when it began. Story fired a single broadside and made sail directly for the Texel, where he and the other shy ships were seen to enter the next morning. If they had fought with the gallantry of their companions, it would have been a *dear* victory, but still it would have been a victory, for nothing could have stood against bravery so prompt and skill so consummate.

Seven sail of the Dutch prizes were yesterday morning arrived in Yarmouth roads.

Dispatches were last night sent off to earl St. Vincent, and to General O'Hara, governor of Gibraltar containing an account of the Dutch fleet being defeated.

The homeward bound Jamaica fleet, concerning which there has been some anxiety, we are happy to be enabled to state, has reached the channel. The following is the Portsmouth letter on the subject :

"Portsmouth, Oct. 16. Arrived the Jamaica, Sherry, from Jamaica. The Sheerness man of war, with the convoy, are passed by the Isle of Wight."

It is said that ministers entertain hopes of again bringing the king of Prussia into the confederacy. This would certainly enable them to obtain ample vengeance for his first succession.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Belliqueux.

"*Yarmouth Roads, Oct.* 16, 1797.

"On the 9th we left Yarmouth Roads, our fleet consisting of 13 sail of the line, one frigate, and one sloop ; Admiral Duncan having received information that the Dutch were at sea, and was willing to pay his respects to them as speedily as possible.

"On wednesday the 11th, by half past seven in the morning, the the Russel, Adamant and Beaulieu joined us, and made the signal for the enemy's fleet to leeward, consisting of 16 sail of the line, two frigates and three brigs. Our force now was sixteen sail two frigates and one sloop. At nine the Admiral made the signal to prepare for battle ; at half past nine, saw the enemy's fleet in the S. E. quarter, lying in a direct line of battle, with their starboard tack on board ; at half past ten the admiral made the signal to heave too and reef top-sails.—The Dutch fleet distant two miles made sail; at half past eleven, the admiral made the signal to form the line of battle, and to attack and break the enemy's line in succession, P. M—The action became general with our rear and their van; by half past twelve the action was general with both fleets ; by one, every ship had broken the enemy's line, and had got between them and the land in order to cut them off from going into the Texel, the land being then distant about seven miles. We had now sufficient exercise ; and by half past two, a large two decker struck to our ship, we having at the same time a Dutch Admiral on our larboard quarter, another ship on our starboard quarter, and a heavy ship on our larboard bow. At this time the Isis and Powerful came and took the fire of one of the ships from us, and gave us three cheers. At thirty five minutes after, the ship on our larboard quarter sheered off; at three P. M. the ship on our bow filled and made sail, and stood from us. During this space of two hours, we had supported a most tremendous fire from the enemy, and I believe had repaid them with interest. At ten minutes past three, wore ship and bore down on the Dutch Admiral Blois, commanding the rear division, which immediately struck to us, hailed us, and desired us to send a boat on board of her, and take possession. We were so much disabled, that we could not get a boat out ; but she dropped a stern of us. At half past three the action ceased our fleet being to windward with the prizes taken, and our ship, with the two prizes, close in with the land Three Dutch ships came down, as we supposed with an intent to retake their's; at the same time the Montague and Veteran, who appeared to have sustained little or no damage, came near enough to prevent them. At four, they beat a retreat. All hands were now employed in knotting, splicing, and repairing and repairing the damages suffered during the action, having neither brace, bowling or list-hole, or very little of the standing rigging ; our fore-mast, bow-sprit, main and cross jack-yard, were besides materially injured.—At eight, a frigate bore down and convoyed our prizes into the fleet : at nine, called the starbourd watch on deck, the watch below to sleep at their quarters. It being a fine night, we discerned the enemys fleet bearing E. S. E. distant four miles.

Our fleet at this time bearing N. N. W. distant three miles. The watch on deck employed knotting, splicing, and clapping a fish on the foremast, A. M. got down the cross jackyard, and rigged a fore-top sail-yard in its lieu ; at six called all hands to muster, found we had 25 men killed and 25 wounded, and many others slightly ; quarter past six, the Veteran bore down and hailed us; said she was sent by the admiral to know if we wanted her assistance. Our noble captain's answer was, we wanted no help, and that we should be ready for action as soon as we had bent a new set of sails, the old one's being shot into mere ribbands.—Saw the remainder of the Dutch fleet close in with the land, in a very disabled condition. Presently after a favourable breeze sprung up, and they got into the Texel.—From this time to noon, all hands employed as necessary ; half past, called all hands to bury the dead. The purser read the funeral service over one lieutenant, one midshipman and nine brother tars (the other killed being thrown overboard in the action) who were immediately launched into the deep—tears streamed from all eyes. From 12 to 4 bent a new set of sails, and tacked ship to get into our fleet. Many old tars on board who have been in several engagements, say they never weathered one more dreadful ; two ships of superior force hauled down their saucy colours to the Belliqueux. Admiral Duncan could not do more with so large a fleet, and so near the enemy's shore, and wind in ; if they had been some leagues at sea, very few would have got into the Texel again."

WORCESTER, (Eng.) Oct. 10.

Thursday last arrived in this city, on a tour thro' England, Rufus King, Esq. ambassador from the United States of America, to our court, accompanied by Messrs. Gore, and Pinckney, with their suite ; and on Sunday set out for Birmingham, Hagley, the Leasowes, Manchester, and the north.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—JANUARY 2.

Mr. Fowler from Kentucky, made his first appearance to-day.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for amending the several acts for laying a duty upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, which was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Sarah Alexander, widow of Gen. Sterling, praying for certain lands which she claims as due to her late husband ; the report was against the petitioner, and was referred to the same committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the representatives of certain deceased officers and soldiers.

Mr. Dawson moved the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the claim of Gen. Kosciusko ; which motion being acceded to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kittera in the chair, and the report having been read,

Mr. Dawson said, when he had the honor of presenting this business to the house, he hoped the proposition he then submitted, would have been agreed to in that way which in his opinion, would have been most honorable to the United States, and most agreeable to the person concerned. In this hope he had been disappointed ; but, though they differed as to the mode of doing the business, there was but one opinion as to the business itself. He had now a resolution to submit to the consideration of the house, which he trusted would meet with no opposition. It would be found, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Accounting officers were ready to pay to General Kosciusko, 12,280 dollars principal, and 2,947 dollars interest from 1785 to 1788. To recover those two sums, therefore, there would have been no occasion for application to that house. It also states, that a bill had been remitted to our Minister at London, for the interest from 1789 to 1792, but which money was afterwards by direction of the general, ordered to be remitted to Leipsic or Dresden ; but it did not appear that this order had been complied with. It was clear, however, it was never received by him, nor had he given any person a right to receive it. He hoped, therefore, as the money lay at Amsterdam, Leipsic or Dresden, and could at any time be got by the United States, there would be no objection to paying the general that sum at this time. It was further stated in the report, that in September, 1792, a Notification was published, informing all the Foreign officers that provision was made at the Treasury for the payment of the principal of their debts, and that the interest thereon would cease after the last day of December in that year. Upon examination, he did not find that this arrangement was founded upon any law ; it was, therefore, a regulation agreed upon by the Treasury Department, and ought not to operate to the injury of persons who were ignorant of it. It was well known, that, from the peculiar situation of gen Kosciusko at the time, that he could not hear of it ; and the truth was, he never did hear of it, until he arrived in this city. He hoped, therefore, there would be no objection to the payment of the amount of the Certificates, with interest to the present time. To effect this purpose, he proposed the following resolution :

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to General Kosciusko, the interest of 6 per cent. per annum, on 12,280 dollars, 54 cents, the amount of the certificates received by him from the United States, and now lost, from the 1st of January, 1789, to the 31st day of December, 1797."

This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Macon, Coit, and J. Williams. They were opposed to interest being paid up to the present time, and wished, if any provision were made for paying interest past the time fixed by the notification of the Treasury, that the regulation should be a general one and extend to all other foreign officers.—They were also against paying the interest which had been transmitted to Paris for gen. Kosciusko's use, and which, by his direction, was afterwards transmitted to Leipsic or Dresden, as it most probably lay there, and would be paid to his order without their interference.

The motion was advocated by Mess. Venable, Pinckney, J. Parker, Harper, Gallatin and T. Claiborne, and was finally agreed to without a division.

The committee rose, the house took it up, agreed to it, and referred it to a select committee to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Harper called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred a letter and report of the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with estimates of the sums necessary to be appropriated for the service of the year 1798 ; which motion being acceded to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Kittera in the chair, and the following report was read :

"It appears from the letter of the secretary of the treasury, that the former appropriations for several objects, have proved deficient, and that before a general estimate of deficiencies can be prepared, and acted upon by the house, the public service may be in danger of suffering, unless aided by a partial appropriation on account. These deficiencies occur in the following appropriations, which were made by the acts of March 3, 1797, viz.—First, of 300,000 dollars for the quarter-master's and Indian departments, the defensive protection of the frontiers, bounties, and all contingencies of the war department. Secondly, of 292,678 dollars, for the subsistence of the army : for which two objects, the secretary of the treasury supposes that a partial appropriation of 200,000 dollars on account, will be sufficient.

"Partial appropriations of this nature, have been customary, and the committee perceive no objection to that now requested.

"It also appears, by the above mentioned letter, that there is a deficiency in the former appropriations for the naval service, for which a partial appropriation, on account, may also be necessary : but the committee deem it proper to be furnished with the particular statements respecting this deficiency, before they report on the same. These statements will probably be received in a few days.

"The secretary of the treasury further states, that two awards, under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great-Britain, have been made in favor of British subjects whose property was captured within the jurisdiction of the United States, or by vessels fitted out there. These two awards amount to 24,921 dollars, and 81 cents—and became payable in October last, but have not been paid, for want of an appropriation. Other awards may soon be made, and indeed may have actually taken place, for the punctual discharge of which, it is proper to provide. For this object, the secretary supposes that a further sum of 27,078 dollars and 19 cents, will be sufficient, making in the whole, an amount of 52,000 dollars, which the committee are of opinion that it will be expedient to appropriate for the discharge of these awards. They therefore submit the following resolutions, viz.

"Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated, on account, for the expences, during the year 1798; of the quarter-master and Indian departments, defensive protection of the frontiers, bounties and contingent expences of the war department : and a like sum, on account, for the subsistence, during the said year, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army of the United States.

"Resolved, That the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars be appropriated for the payment of awards made, and to be made, under the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and G. Britain, in favor of British subjects, whose property has been captured within the jurisdiction of the United States, or by vessels armed or fitted out therein"

Mr. Harper said, that since he made the report which had just been read, he had adverted to the rules of the house, and found that it was necessary that all appropriations for money should be first proposed in a committee of the whole. He wished the chairman, therefore, to read the resolutions as blank, and he would afterwards move to fill them up with the sums with which they were at present filled.

This was done, and both the resolutions were agreed to, without debate. The house rose, agreed to them, and they were referred to the committee of ways and means, to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Livingston called for the order of the day on the report of the committee on the petition of the daughters of Count de Graffe, which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the report on this, and that on their former petition having been read, the resolution reported, which proposed to allow to each of the daghters dollars annually, for life, came under consideration.

Mr. L. moved to fill the blank with 500 dollars.

Mr. Williams thought that the resolution ought to have been agreed to before the blank was filled up. He intended to vote against the resolution itself. It was true, that Count de Grasse was of great service to this country ; and it was also true that the house had already acknowledged those services by the grant formerly made to his daughters. If they were to grant what was now asked for, he supposed they should be applied to again and again. There might be daughters of other foreign officers whose estates were gone, as well as these, and if they were to grant pensions for life to these petitioners, they must also do it to them, if they applied for it. And were there not he asked, daughters of our own meritorious officers, who were become as it were a town charge ? Were we to take up these cases also ? He was sorry for the situation of the petitioners ; but whilst the daughters of our own officers were probably suffering for want of the pay justly due for their fathers services, he could not agree to a second appropriation for them. He wished government to be just before it was generous. They should be careful how they extended their charity, and be well convinced that the objects of it were deserving. Industry, frugality and economy should be looked after, as well as charity. Nobody knew how the money which had been granted, had been expended. He recollected when the widow of Col. Butler (who died in the service) applied to the house for relief, it was denied her. He wished the house to be uniform in its grants. The acts of limitation had cut off the claims of many of our valuable officers and soldiers, and whilst they were unsatisfied, he thought they ought not to be too lavish to foreigners. He admitted that Count de Grasse had done service to our cause ; but he was under the command of another country, who, he believed, were not influenced altogether by our interest ; they had an interest of their own ; they wished to separate this country from Great-Britain. Upon the whole, having once relieved the petitioners, he thought they ought to be satisfied until we had attended to the wants of our own citizens.

The question was put and negatived 45 to 32.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) proposed to fill the blank with 400.

This motion was negatived, there only being 33 votes in favour of it.

Mr. Isaac Parker moved 300.

Mr. Nicholas said, he was at a loss to know how to act in this question. He thought the select committee had gone to work in the most objectionable mode. The application was for temporary relief ; but the committee, without any reason which he could see, proposed a pension for life. Why this was done, he could not tell ; there was nothing in the circumstances which made it necessary, and therefore, he thought it a wanton act in the committee so to report. He wished to reject the proposition in this shape ; nor was he prepared to say he should agree to it in any other. He thought they were outstepping the bounds of their authority, in thus disposing of the public money.

Mr. Harper moved to strike out the words "during life," and insert, "until they shall receive possession of their property." He owned he felt the weight of the objections of the gentleman just sat down on this point ; all that could be desired was, that these young ladies should receive a maintenance until they became possessed of their paternal estate. He could not admit, however, of the doctrine laid down from another quarter. In the first place, was it a just principle, because we could not reward all who served us, that we should reward none ? That because acts of limitation had barred the claim of many of our citizens, all others who had claims upon our justice or benevolence, should be rejected ? He hoped this sentiment would not be agreed to ; and if any person who had served the United States, were intitled to remuneration, he challenged any gentleman to point out one who had a greater claim upon us, than the family of Count de Grasse. No individual had ever had it in his power to render to the united service so singular a service as this man. Mr. H. here took an animated view of the conduct of the Count, in remaining with his fleet in this country, at a very critical period of the war, beyond the time allowed, which produced one of the most brilliant events of the war, the capture of York-town and a British army, and which he did at the risk of every thing which is dear to a soldier, his commission and honour.

Let, said Mr. H. the trifling pittance proposed to be given to the Count de Grasse's daughters, be compared with the expence which a protraction of the war for two years would have cost, which was the lowest computation which could be made of the service! Laying aside the loss of lives and misery, which must have been the certain consequences, the expence alone could not be estimated at less than twenty millions of dollars ! Yet they were haggling about 50 or 100 dollars for the distressed daughters of this man ! And when they were about to put bread into their mouths, gentlemen objected to it, because they did not know how the former grant had been expended. Would it comport with propriety or delicacy, Mr. H. asked, to heighten what the petitioners must feel under their misfortunes, by instituting an enquiry of this kind ? Should they require their daily accounts, and say here was a dollar mis-spent and there a dollar might have been saved ? If there were any gentleman who wished this, he did not envy him his feelings. He was, however ready to answer the enquiry. They had incurred a debt in their passage to this country. They were turned out of a convent, their father dead and their brother an exile, they were left to seek their bread in a foreign country. They obtained credit on their estate in St. Domingo, for their passage, and until they received the grant of Congress, they subsisted upon this credit. Strangers as they were, unacquainted with the language and customs of the country, was it too much to suppose that they had expended in four years, in paying their debts, and in their subsistence, the 4,000 dollars which had been granted to them ? He thought not. He believed every economy had been used ; and the fact was they were now in *want*, and were indebted to private benevolence for support. Mr. H. trusted, that as they had, on a former occasion granted them a sum of money for subsistence, they should not, whilst their necessities continued, withhold from them

what was proper for their decent support. He wished the amendment he had proposed to be adopted, as when they became possessed of their paternal estate, they would be enabled to pay back what they had received from Congress.

Mr. Sewall suggested to the gentleman just sat down, whether it would not be better to amend the resolution by inserting the following words, instead of what he had offered, viz. "during their necessary residence respectively within the United States."

Mr. Harper consented.

Mr. Hartley did not like either of the amendments, as they were indefinite. He did not know who was to judge of the necessity of the residence, and it would be difficult to ascertain when they became possessed of their estate. He would rather grant the petitioners something for life, or for a certain period. On a former occasion they made an allowance to Baron Steuben for life, after he had been, in a great degree, requited for his services. Mr. H. dwelt upon the importance of the service rendered by Count de Grasse, in extending his stay beyond his orders, and contrasted it with the conduct of Count d'Estaing, who refused to comply with a like request; the consequence of which produced mischievous effects to the United States. He hoped, therefore, an allowance would be agreed to for five or seven years.

Mr. Brookes believed the committee differed more as to the manner of doing the business, than on the question itself. He thought there were but few members in the House who would refuse aid to the petitioners in one way or the other. Mr. B. moved to insert five years, or to leave the time a blank for which the grant should be made. He moved the latter.

Mr. Rutledge seconded the motion, he was as much disposed as any gentleman to give relief to the Petitioners, and he liked the present shape of the resolution much better than any which had boen presented. He did not wish the allowance to be for life, nor whilst their residence should be deemed necessary. He looked on the services of the Count de Grasse as of great consequence to this country, and that the situation of his daughters called for relief. But he could not subscribe to the doctrine of his colleague that he had rendered more important services in this country than any other man. To assert this, he thought, was not doing justice to our own citizens. He believed he could mention a dozen men, who had rendered as important services as he; but in mentioning one, he might give offence to others, equally deserving, and he did not wish to hurt the feelings of any of our brave citizens. Nor did he admit that the services of the Count were voluntary; the report shewed that they were very earnestly solicited. He was, however in favour of providing for the young ladies. He thought the services of the father were such as claimed the attention of the House to their situation.

Mr. Sewall liked his own proposition better than the substitute; but as he wished to afford relief to the Petitioners in some way, he would withdraw his motion to make room for it.

Mr. Williams offered some remarks upon what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) with respect to his tender feelings; and concluded with observing, if it were a loan only which was wanted, the proposition should be so expressed.

Mr. Bayard did not understand what the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had said, went to disparage the services of any officer of the United States. He tho't the warmth and enthusiasm with which that gentleman pleaded the cause of the memorialists was highly honourable to him. He did not understand the services of the Count de Grasse to stand upon the same footing with those of our own citizens; for, though their services were not sufficiently compensated, yet they received something, but he or his family, never received any thing, by way of compensation, except what had been allowed to his daughters. If, therefore, he were to be put upon the same footing of our own citizens, his family would be entitled to make a larger demand than any allowance they were proposing to make them.

Mr. Livingston apprehended it was very immaterial whether the resolution was agreed to in a limited way, or for life; in either case, he had a strong conviction on his mind, that the justice and humanity of the country would never suffer these ladies to want, whilst they remained in it. Mr. L. severely censured what had fallen from his colleague (Mr. Williams) and charged him with a want of feeling to all claims, tho he objected to this, because the demands of our own citizens were unattended to. He added, that his constituents would not thank him for his penuriousness. Some gentlemen, he said, had objected to the proposition from constitutional scruples, thinking the constitution did not authorise them to extend a grant to this case. These gentlemen were entitled to more respect. He paid due deference to their opinions; but he felicitated himself, that these objections had no weight with him. He acted from those warm principles of benevolence, which he hoped always to preserve. When the constitution of the United States was framed, it was intended for the general good; and in this was included, the power to reward services which have a claim upon our justice and humanity: for though these services might not be reduced to a demand in pounds, shillings and pence, yet if they were such as required attention from national generosity and national justice, they ought to be heard, and such were the services, all must allow, of Count de Grasse.

Mr. L. touched upon the importance of these services to the United States, and asked whether the house would deny the poor pittance proposed to be given, when these were considered. He deprecated the idea of granting any thing to the petitioners on the ground of *charity*. The resolution did not propose this. It proposed a grant in consideration of important services, This ground was honourable, that pitiful. He should be ashamed to ask charity for the petitioners; he asked *justice:* he believed they were not disposed to ask *charity*. Mr. L. concluded by justifying the committee in making the report they had made, as the only one, which, in their opinion, would be equal to the adequate relief of the petitioners.

Mr. Harper rose to justify himself against a charge of disparaging the merits of our own brave officers. He did not expect, when it was well known that no man had ever shewn a greater regard to this class of citizens than he had done, that such a sentiment should for a moment have been harboured by any gentlemen in that house. But he did say, and would again say, that no single individual had it in his power to do so important an act for the United States as the Count de Grasse had done, though he knew there were thousands, and tens of thousands of our citizens, who would be ready to do it, if they were placed in the same situation.

Mr. Williams answered the remarks of his collegue (Mr. Livingston) and denied that he had ever been backward in attending to the claims of his fellow citizens; he had always been ready to do them full justice: As to his constituents not thanking him for objecting to this claim; he thought they would be better satisfied with his conduct than if he were to commence a system of pensions.

Mr. Shepard did not think any Gentleman would have objected to the proposed allowance. No one officer, he said, ever did such important services for the United States as the Count de Grasse; and he was certain that no officer in the army would feel hurt at what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina on his subject. They would be glad to hear of our own officers and soldiers being fully compensated; but if this could not be done, they would be glad to find foreigners more fortunate. He hoped the resolution would pass; if not, they should appear odious. not only to their own country, but to every other.

After a few words by Mr. Hartley & Mr. J. Claiborne, in favour of the resolution, the question was put and carried, without a division.

The committee rose, the House took up the resolution, (the time and sum both being blank) agreed to it, 57 votes being in its favour. It was referred to the select committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made unfavourable reports on the following cases, viz. on the petition of Isaac Stevens, late a prisoner at Algiers, who prayed for relief (the committee state they have less reluctance in determining against this petitioner than they should have, because they suppose he may find relief from the Marine Hospital proposed to be established); on the petition of Simon Forrester, of Boston. who bought a remission of duty on Hemp destroyed by Fire; and on the petition of William White, of Boston, who prayed for a deduction of duty, on account of a quantity of Sherry proving of a worse quality by 30 p. cent than it ought to have been.—The House concurred in these reports.

He also reported favourably on the petition of Pierre Aupoix, of New-York, respectiong a drawback which had beed refused to him on account of some informality.—Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Harper said, that at the last session, there was a bill brought forward for prohibiting ettizens of the United States from entering into the military or naval service of any foreign priuce or state, which was agreed to in that house, but finally postponed. As the same reason existed for the bill now, as existed then he wished to have it again brought before the house and for that purpose proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report such a bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
JANUARY 3,
Will be presented the favorite TRAGEDY of
THE REVENGE.

Don Alonzo, Mr. Moreton—Don Carlos, Mr. Fox—Don Alvarez, Mr. Warren—Don Manuel, Mr. Warrel, jun.—Zanga, Mr. Fennel—(being his first appearance here these three years,)

Leonora, Mrs. Merry—Isabella, Miss L'Estrange.

To which will be added, the Comic Opera of
THE ROMP.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at H. and Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

☞ The new Comedy of the *Cure for the Heart Ache*, which was received with the most distinguished and flattering bursts of applause, will be repeated on Friday; and those Ladies and Gentlemen who were disappointed of places in the Boxes at the last representation of Wives as they were, are respectfully acquainted that it will be performed on Saturday—after which it must necessarily be laid aside on account of new pieces in preparation.

☞ A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall on Friday the 5th of January inst. when between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M. the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

January 3.

Just Imported,

And for Sale at WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S,
No. 129, *South Front Street*,
Next door to the Custom House, a large assortment of low priced Silver Watches—consisting of plain, capt, capt and jewell'd, slope and seconds; Gold Watches by Mudge, Ellicot, Holmes, Trent, &c. A time-keeper by Arnold—Diamond and Pearl rings and lockets, some plated candlesticks, elegant double barrel'd guns by Mortimer, do. by Parker, duelling pistols by Trimbly, a reflecting telescope, by Rebright, a box of patent medicine, 60 lbs of Scotch thread, a dozen of travelling cars, and a small collection of scarce valuable books.

December 12 d2w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 3.

Our obliging Correspondent at New-York, has favored us with the following Late and Interesting Information.

"*New-York, Jan.* 2.

"A vessel this moment arrived from Havre, which left November 7—brings positive reports of a Peace between the Emperor and France. The Captain says, he sailed at night and in haste, being alarmed at a prospect of war with this country."

—

Since receiving the above, we learn that a hand-bill is in town, received from New-York, which contains some of the outlines of the treaty between Austria and France—viz.

That Mantua is to remain in possession of the French, and that the latter are to have liberty to march an army through the Emperor's dominions, to attack Hanover, in case England does not make peace, &c.

The Portuguese minister had orders to leave Paris in twenty-four hours, in consequence of the court of Lisbon's permitting the English to take possession of one of their forts.

An order was sent to Switzerland, requiring the government to banish Wickham, and all other English emissaries from their territory in 24 hours, or they would declare war against them.

—

A gentleman arrived in town this day from New-York, informs that a report was brought by the above arrival, that the American ministers had been arrested at Paris.

The American shipping had all engaged double sets of hands to expedite their departure, expecting a declaration of war every moment.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, on the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas Willing
Elias Boudinot
Samuel Breck
Joseph Anthony
Archibald M'Call
Henry Hill
William Bingham
Robert Smith
Isaac Wharton
James S. Cox
Thomas Ewing
James C. Fisher
Abijah Dawes
Joseph Sims
John G. Wachsmuth
Ellisson Perot
Jabob Downing
John Laurance New-York
Abijah Hammond ditto
Thomas Pearsall ditto
Gerard Walton ditto
John G. Lake ditto
William Henderson ditto
Jacob Read South Carolina
Harrison G. Otis Massachusetts.

At a meeting of the Directors last evening Thomas Willing was chosen President.

—

APPOINTMENTS—By AUTHORITY.

William Willis, Consul of the U. States at Venice, to be Consul at Barcelona in Spain.

James Blake of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States at the city of St. Domingo in the island of St. Domingo.

Daniel Hawley of New York, Consul of the United States at the Havannah in the island of Cuba.

—

Married on Wednesday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM TURNER, to the amiable and accomplished Miss LYDIA GASKELL—both of this city.

—

In the Legislature of this state on the 30th ult. a petition was received from several land holders on Gunner's creek, praying a repeal of the law which obliges them to keep up a flood gate at the mouth of the creek. Dr. Leib reported a bill supplementary to the law for extending the power of the justices of the peace, by which the law for the appointment of a high constable of the Northern Liberties is proposed to be repealed, and a power to be given to the people to elect all their constables. A report was made in favour of a petition from Northumberland, praying for a permission for their swine to run at large without yokes or rings. The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill empowering the commissioners of Westmoreland county, to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, and reported a bill without amendment.

—

Extract of a letter from Holland, 9th September, 1797.

"If the war is renewed with the Emperor, of which lately there was the greatest probability, and the negociation at Lisle is interrupted, of which there can be little doubt, the importance of the neutrality of the United States will be encreased in their eyes, though not in an equal degree as what it would have been if the moderates had maintained their ground, under a continuance of the war But should peace be the result of this act of the Directory, the insolence of the demands will be proportioned to their state of security. The Directory in all probability will endeavour to make peace with the Emperor and England immediately that they may at once establish their own power, and at the same time shew the nation that the removal of the forty members and of their two colleagues was less a measure of revenge than a step leading to peace. But the emperor is stronger at this moment than ever, and the wound to the bank of England having healed, under circumstances that manifest great credit and vigor, and the mutiny of the fleet, in being subdued, having added to the discipline of the British navy, and to the strength of the government, neither the Emperor nor the British are now in a situation to submit to the terms upon which the French have hitherto insisted. I do not expect peace this year. The great obstacle which I am convinced the commissioners of the United States to France or any other American ministers upon the continent in Europe will have to encounter, is the idea that America is divided into two parties; both government and people—the one British the other French. That idea, so baneful and so humiliating and so false, works at the bottom of every project and every proposition which a politician forms here, and is discoverable in every conversation upon American affairs, which are all supposed to have a relation to such a state of things. All men entertain it as a truth as well established as that in this country there existed the same divided character before their revolution. No real efficiency will belong to the ministers of the United States; no weight to their demands; and no strength be felt or acknowledged, until that fundamental error shall have been removed by such measures as the wisdom of government may adopt."

—

10th Sept. 1797.

"It is thus, sir, a truth which cannot be denied, that the republic of Batavia has purchased her peace, her friendship, her present lot with France, or is indebted to her for what she acknowledges to be still due (and of the unpaid sums bills as they term them, are circulating at four and five the per cent entereſt) at the enormous price of 230,000,000 guilders, or twenty-two millions and a half sterling at least.

After this certain loss that is reduced to figures, it would be perfectly correct to state the loss of artillery *after* the peace, the depredations of the stores and magazines, and the confiscations or seizure of the estates in Flanders, belonging to the prince of Orange, who a subject of the republic, if stripped owed his strippings to the republic of Batavia and not to the French—the use which is the dominion of Flushing, the perpetual cloathing of troops in rotation, and loss by assignats, at 30,000,000 more. The first is account the last estimate.

Surely, too sir, must be added that incalculable loss which arises from the *present state of things*, not connected with war risks, but that political state of things, in which we behold fear and suspicion succeed confidence between man and man: a stagnation of commercial capital arising from apprehensions of change and *instability*: the fall in value of every sort of fixed property, and a general internal decay. At Amsterdam alone, are and have been for near three years, eleven hundred ships laid up and worm eaten.

It is not a fair charge against the French to attribute to them exclusively, the loss of the East-India monopoly, and the colonies of Batavia, but it ought not to be overlooked while the full force of this dreadful example is under view to state as a probable thing that *if a bold and active party in this country had not invited the French and encouraged their ambition*, there is great reason to believe that the republic might have made peace with France as other nations; as Prussia did, and not have been forced into a change of sides, and into that new war in which such disasters have succeeded each other without a *single benefit.*"

——

COMMUNICATION.
(Omitted in our last.)

That "*an adjustment of affairs between the United States and France*" may be effected by means of the pending negociation is possible; but it is not the more probable because M. Talleyrand Perigord has expressed that sentiment with an intention of making it public in this country—This wary and intriguing prelate has been in America, and has acquired a knowledge of the state and strength of parties, not merely by observing our political movements, but by insinuating himself into the confidence of respectable families; and watching the current of private conversation. He knew that his letter would reach us while congress should be in session, and thought with too much reason, that it would be difficult to rally or unite a majority in favor of protective measures, while a French officer in this country is authorized to fan the embers of expiring hope—He therefore plays his part like an experienced actor—He does not doubt of an amicable adjustment—If he speaks to shis country, can he say less—Hereafter he will tell us that as a minister of France he had no right to doubt, that our commissioners would agree to an *amicable adjustment* upon such terms as his country should dictate—Has he told the consul general, that compensation will be made for losses, and that the orders for taking our vessels will be revoked? Has he developed any principles, which it is intended should form the basis of an accommodation? If so, let us be favored with a knowledge of them. But until these shall be explicitly stated, we must continue to doubt. The consul also may tell the bishop that the people will not much longer, suffer themselves to be duped and amused by fair words. That the public opinion with respect to his nation has entirely changed; and that those sentiments which he knows were general among the men of character and talents, during his residence here are now adopted by the mass of our citizens—pride of opinion and bad habits of reasoning may preserve an appearance of opposition within certain walls, by which even his sagacity may be misled.—But the friends he has left among us to continue the system of *domiciliary visits*, will be able to inform him, that the President of the United States spoke the language of his fellow-citizens, when he said that the conduct of the French "*had inflicted a wound in the American breast. It cannot be disguised, it will not soon be forgotten.*"

—

MR. FENNO,

"THE "*friend to laws, &c.*" pronounces my signature *at enmity with his peaceful sentiments. How can he imagine so, without admitting those "peaceful sentiments" to be non entical?" And "if my pen do him right, then he hath wronged himself."*

The "friend" mistakes me if he thinks me an enemy to peace—I am hostile only to the folly and vanity of his reasoning, or rather declamation, on the subject.

The specimen you gave us, on Monday evening, of the "friend's" political arithmetic, was as great a curiosity as his mercantile arithmetic. It must have been a rare rule indeed by which he was able precisely to ascertain the pecuniary compensation adequate to the loss of morals. I see he has computed the immorality and general licentiousness introduced by two years' war at exactly £. 500,000: I suppose he has some pecuniary scale, by which he can nicely graduate every species of immorality. A man's politics must be fallacious indeed, when he can coolly calculate the loss of morals by pounds, shillings and pence!!!

Besides, I observe his calculations were made at Paris: and I do not believe that America will be safe at present in receiving her political creed from that place.

I suggested on Saturday evening that I had some strong suspicion that the "friend" was concerned in privateers—He has by the place and date of his calculations, now demonstrated to my understanding, what before I only strongly suspected. They are dated at Paris a few days more than a year since—They pretend to be calculations against entering into a war with Great-Britain. Considering the date, it is impossible this could have been the design of them: the complexion of them must have been since altered to suit the occasion—At that time the propriety or impropriety of our entering into a war with Great-Britain could not have been agitated—The question at Paris then was, shall France make war upon the United States? The measures that France had adopted with respect to our commerce were at that time well known at Paris. And the encouragement they received by many Americans then in Paris, is now well understood here. It was the business of persons who wished to plunder our commerce, to represent it as impossible to permit our merchants to arm in their own defence for that war, not with Great Britain, but with France should be the consequence—And from the place and date of the "friends" calculations, they must have been made in this view, whatever shape they may now have taken.

An Enemy to

The following melancholy and glaring evidence of the effects of Fraternal and Republican piracy, upon our commerce, has, for some reason or other, been omitted in all the city Gazettes.

—

Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, during the year 1796,

Ships	199	
Snows and Brigs	436	
Schooners	594	
Sloops	396	
		1625

—

1797.

Ships	167	
Snows and Brigs	326	
Schooners	549	
Sloops	378	
		1420
Decrease of Arrivals,		205

—

Cleared from the Port of Philadelphia, during the year 1796,

Ships	184	
Snows and Brigs	424	
Schooners	633	
Sloops	382	
		1623

—

1797.

Ships	146	
Snows and Brigs	291	
Schooners	480	
Sloops	396	
		1293
Decrease of Clearances		330

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uror, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.

January 3d, 1798.

THE Stockholders are requested to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at the Company's office at 6 o'clock Friday evening.

Jan. 3. d3t

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

—

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
December 20. §

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his reſpects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his houſe, No. 88, Spruce ſtreet, for the purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs in the line of Commiſſion and Agency, collecting rents and outſtanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himſelf, that from his long reſidence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his ſervices will be found worthy the notice of thoſe who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.
11th mo 24 3tawtf

Landing this day,
From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.
} Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for theſe twenty-five years paſt, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his ſchool is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.
Dec. 8. 2awtf.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
november 15. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front-ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.
Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,
At South-ſtreet Wharf,
The Cargo of the Ship Concord,
Captain Thompſon, from Batavia.
About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in taniſters and bags
10 leguers of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
Who alſo offers For Sale,
Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.
november 23. d6w

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,
A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Files and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.
* * Apprentices Wanted.
november 3. f&tutf

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.
Alſo, for Sale,
Two three ſtory Brick Houſes
With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

A perſon well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in buſineſs for himſelf and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in poſting books; ſtating unſettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or Engliſh.

A note addreſſed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.
november 30. 3awtf

FOR SALE,
By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-ſtreet,
A general aſſortment of China Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Luteſtrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. ſewing Silks
Imperial and Hyſon Teas
Long and ſhort Naskeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Aſſorted Glaſs Ware. in caſes
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molaſſes, in hogſheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter caſks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in cheſts
Logwood, &c. &c.
nov 7.—tu&ſaw *JOSEPH SIMS.*

TO LET,
A Front Room, ſuitable for an Office or Counting houſe, with a large Cellar. Any perſon who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the ſame houſe. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine ſtreet.
December 13. 3aw3w

URIAH SMITH,
No. 20, north Third ſtreet—HAS FOR SALE,
A neat and general aſſortment of
Broad Cloths, Kerſeymeres, Napt and Drab Coatings. ALSO,
A variety of Gentlemens' faſhionable fancy Waiſt-coating, ſilk Hoſiery, &c.
December 6 *eod2w

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,
WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements
IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.
HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
December 15. d6ct

LEFT
At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard ſtreet, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen—any perſon having loſt the ſame, proving property and paying charges may have it again.
December 26. *eo3t.

Imported (via New York) on the ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Cahoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27 tuths4w

Chocolate and Muſtard,
of a ſuperior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.
The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.
Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by.
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

MUSIC.
J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic,
RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement ſince his reſidence in this city, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in conſequence of the requeſt of ſome of his friends, he has opened a Muſical School at his houſe in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an inſtitution of this kind; he will only ſay, that attention and zeal are much excited in an aſſembly, where numbers are in purſuit of the ſame object. His arrangement is ſuch, that an interference of the different ſexes will be avoided. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his ſchool, he will wait upon at their houſes.——Applications will be thankfully received at his houſe, where his terms and further particulars may be known.
Dec. 7. *1weod

Alphabetical Liſt of Duties,
Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—lateſt edition, to be ſold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Cheſnut ſtreet. Dec. 16—d

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, *High-Street.*
GEORGE DAVIS,
BEING buſied for ſome time paſt in preparations for removing into his preſent houſe, has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his ſpring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for ſale, on terms that he truſts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for ſeveral years paſt.
Catalogues, combining the moſt varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.
June 27. 2aw

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprigs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26 mth6m

STOLEN
Out of the ſubſcriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inſide of the Collar is faced partly with ſcarlet velvet and partly with ſcarlet cloth, and it has a ſilver hook and chain as a faſtening. A ſuitable reward will be paid for reſtoring it.
WILLIAM MEREDITH
No. 111 South 3d Street.
Dec. 16. d1w

For Sale, by the Package,
For caſh, or good notes at ſixty or ninety days, viz.
Book and Jaconet Muſlins plain ſtripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do.
} Aſſorted in packages.
Jaconet chintz muſlin for home and the Weſt India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz ſhawls.
The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Alſo a few ſcotch cambricks and an aſſortment of muſlin by the piece.
The whole of the above being a conſignment from the manufacturers in Britain.
To be ſeen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.
Nov. 6. 2awtf.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,
Claret in hhds.
Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.
For Sale, apply to
John Whiteſides & Co.
No. 138, Market-ſtreet.
Alſo, on hand,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality.
november 29. §

Select Subſcription Balls.
NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,
South Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets.
MR. FRANCIS reſpectfully informs the ſubſcribers to the above Balls, that the firſt will be on Tueſday, the 2d of January, 1798.
A few names to the Select Subſcription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 79, north Eighth ſtreet.
Terms of ſubſcription—each ſubſcriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admiſſion for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls—The Balls to be held on every other Tueſday.
The number of ſubſcribers to be limited to forty.
Subſcribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inſt.
Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for thoſe of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Aſſembly Room, or at his Houſe No. 70 North Eight Street.
N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's ſecond Practiſing Ball.
Dec. 26. dt2dJ

All Perſons
Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to
SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.
nov. 29 1797. §

Engliſh Grammar,
The ſecond edition, with improvements,
ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,
By LINDLEY MURRAY.
"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."
Monthly Review, July 1796.
"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."
See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

Engliſh Exerciſes,
Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.
"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exerciſes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."
Monthly Review, July 1797.
The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.
December 1. 3taw2w.

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,
By ROBERT PROUD,
IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.
July 18. 2awtf

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

New-Theatre,
December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly requeſt the concurrence of the public in the aboliſion of a cuſtom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or diſpoſing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.
They are aware that gentlemen are unconſcious of any wrong done to the intereſt of the inſtitution by this practice, from a general, though miſtaken idea that Checks are the repreſentatives of a right to ſo many ſeats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to aſcertain with the leaſt trouble to the *parties*, that *they themſelves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admiſſion.
Independent of the injury the Managers ſuſtain, ſuch a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other diſorderly perſons to ſurround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.
It has alſo been the ſource of two evils of no inconſiderable magnitude; one is, that ſometimes very improper company is by theſe means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks paſſing into diſhoneſt hands, they have been frequently counterfeited to a large amount for the purpoſes of Sale.
This ſtatement will, it is reſpectfully hoped, induce the Public to diſcourage ſuch a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus aſſiſted, eaſily prove adequate to its entire aboliſion.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
December 13 tw

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-ſtreet.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which, he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.
N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.
november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fiſher,
ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Warehouſe, No. 27, Dock Street, a freſh aſſortment of Woolen and other goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, received by the late arrivals from England.
They have alſo for Sale,
Liſbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines,
} In pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks.
Aſſorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe & caſh	30,000, are	30,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	[illegible] and 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000 - -	10,000
20 do.	500 - -	10,000
00 do.	100 - -	10,000
200 do.	50 - -	10,000
400 do.	25 - -	10,000
1,000 do.	20 - -	20,000
15,000 do.	10 - -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:
And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either monsy or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.
This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.
The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
SAMUEL BLODGET.
*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,
No. 74, *South Second-ſtreet,*
HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

PEALE'S MUSEUM.
THIS valuable repoſitory of the works of Nature, ſo well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the underſtanding, is opened daily, as uſual. It ſtands in an airy and healthy ſituation and free from the epidemic that at preſent afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greateſt ſafety.
As an Amuſement, the ſtudy of Nature is the moſt rational and pleaſing: as a Science, the moſt ſublime and inſtructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They
"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himſelf*
"*Hold converſe.*"
Many intereſting additions have lately been made to this Muſeum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the moſt rare and beautiful ſubjects, is now very advantageouſly arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (ſome of them caſts from nature) are here dreſſed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteriſtic of their reſpective nations. Here may be ſeen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chineſe, and the Chineſe Gentleman—the ſooty African, and the Kamtſchadal—with ſome Natives of the South Sea Iſlands. The immenſe variety and intereſting diverſity which this Muſeum offers to the view, may be ſeen but cannot be deſcribed with full effect.
☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.
Sept. 28. 1aw

This Day Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,
Price 3-8*ths of a Dollar,*
Obſervations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.
☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.
Auguſt 25.

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 *Cents)*
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;
On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

FOR SALE, BY
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
No. 5, Cheſnut Street,
A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1ſt and 2d proof, juſt landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the firſt quality
High proof Jamaica ſpirits
Old London particular Madeira wine
do. market do
} In pipes & qr. caſks.
New England rum in hogſheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in caſes
Spermaceti candles and ſtrain'd oil
Prime Boſton beef
Choice Halifax ſalmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Beſt Boſton Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Ruſſia cordage
Ruſſia feather beds
Clover and Timothy ſeed in caſks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boſton ſail duck
A few cheſts firſt quality Hyſon tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glaſs ware.
November 8. d2w.

This day is Publiſhed,
At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,
[Price one dollar and a half.]
A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United Statss, connected with the Miſſion to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6.
By JAMES MONROE,
Late Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the ſaid Republic
Illuſtrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.
A very liberal allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.
December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.
LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.
☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

LAW BOOKS,
Lateſt London and Dublin Editions.
H. & P. RICE, Bookſellers,
No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,
HAVE juſt received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their ſpring importation, conſiſting of a variety of the lateſt and moſt approved Law Books, which, added to thoſe already on hand, forms the moſt extenſive collection ever offered for ſale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to ſell Iriſh editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very loweſt prices. The following are among the lateſt publications.
Veſey, jun'r's Reports in Chancery, 2 vols.
Peake's Caſes at Niſi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; Barton's Treatiſe on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perſonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruiſe on Uſes; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.
H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the firſt arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and Eaſt's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.
June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,
A large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf